

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune, July 29.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamship Mary Kingland, Capt. Davis, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago, having sailed on the 15th inst.

Captain Davis reports that the Rio Grande was navigable to Reynosa for the large class boats, while those of a light draught can ascend to Camargo.

The steamer Lord and Ready had started with troops on board for Mier, where the company of instruction has been formed under Gen. Hopping, Col. Belknap acting as Inspector.

There was a rumor at the Brazos when Capt. Davis left, that Urrea, with a force of 3000 men, was about to make a descent upon Reynosa. One company on the way to the Reynosa, and the quartermaster was making every preparation to defend the place.

Several bodies of the enemy have lately been seen on the river, and it is supposed to be Urrea's object to attack some of the depots or wagon trains between Camargo and Monterey.

The gang of desperadoes commanded by a man named King, composed of Mexicans and people of other nations, has been found near the Brazos. Some of the members of the gang have been taken prisoners and the rest dispersed. The rancho frequented by them was burnt to the ground.

So far the report of Captain Davis extends. We turn now to the Matamoros Flag of the 19th inst., the latest paper which has reached us. We find in it no confirmation of the rumors about Urrea, but others of a very similar import touching Carrizal. The several stories possess little consistency, and we dismiss them with much incredulity.

We call the following items from the Flag: Company B, 13th Infantry, 90 men and three officers, commanded by 1st Lt. George W. Clutter, passed up the river on Thursday. The men were all recruited in Virginia, and are a noble specimen of the chivalrous sons of that ancient State. The company has lost but one man since its organization, and all are now in fine health. Lieut. Clutter is hastening his command with all dispatch to the camp of instruction at Mier, where three companies of the same regiment have preceded him.

The following does not agree with our last previous advice from San Antonio.

A gentleman just from San Antonio, Texas, informs us that Colonel Hays is making very slow progress in forming his new regiment. The men composing the recently disbanded regiment were collected from remote parts of Texas, and with few exceptions have returned to their homes, so that the trouble of procuring men has been put to, that no inducements can make them return. The colonel has not been up, but still has hopes of rallying enough boys to form the new regiment.

P. H. Bell, a most gallant officer and noble gentleman, has entered actively into the recruiting service, and will be a candidate for lieutenant colonel of the regiment, when raised.

A Mexican *Liviat*.—We were told last evening that a few days ago a number of horses belonging to the quartermaster's department were "stampeded" and run off. Three or four Mexicans in the public employ were sent after them. After huddling them together, and while engaged in throwing ropes over their necks, a strange Mexican was observed officiating his services in the same inn. Quick as thought a lance was raised over his head and the noose drawn. The suddenness and force of the action threw him to the ground and dislocated his neck. Several horses, we learn, have been ridden off in this way at various times. Some six or seven horses on this occasion escaped without the U. S. brand being burnt upon them.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.—We have been allowed to make use of a letter from Lieut. Barbour, of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, who is now a prisoner in the city of Mexico. It will be recollected that he was taken prisoner in command of the escort of a train cut to pieces by the Mexicans. After the publication of the paragraph in this paper, which elicited the letter, intelligence was received of Lieut. Barbour's fate, and published, yet the letter is interesting for some of its details, and we give it, omitting paragraphs of a private nature. The letter will awaken new alarm for the fate of the handful of brave men prisoners in the city of Mexico.—

The perils of Santa Anna in the case of these prisoners is sufficient to justify every stigma which has ever been cast upon him. It is eminently cruel and contemptible, and far more shameless than most of his unworthy acts, for often the man endeavors to propitiate universal regard by traits of apparent magnanimity.—

CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 29, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I was surprised on receiving a number of the N. O. Picayune of the 6th inst., to find that nothing was known of me and my command since our capture on the 24th of February last. A correspondent of the Picayune supposes that we were murdered, and the editor concurs with him in opinion. I had written repeatedly, and had confidently hoped that some of my letters had reached their destination; indeed, I was very certain that my friends in Monterey had received intelligence of us. I regret this the more, as it has doubtless caused my family and friends much unnecessary uneasiness.

On the 4th of this month, 190 of our prisoners (among whom were Charles and John Swigert) left the castle of Santiago in this city for Tampico, where we were told they were to be released, but it is with regret that we learn through the city papers here that they were stopped at an Indian village, 150 miles from this, by order of Gen. Santa Anna, and that they were starving. Gen. Gentry, who has them in charge, writes to the Government here that he cannot obtain provisions, &c. I refer you to the paper *El Republicano*, which I send you.

We have suffered great hardships, particularly the men. They have been in a state of nakedness, famine, and disease, for the last five months, and many of them and myself died had it not been for the foreigners here, through whom aid was given them. We have been on our parole since the 20th of April last, and this city is assigned us as our charter.—The Government has paid us during part of this time, four rials (50 cents) per diem, and they charge to the same to obtain it; so, in fact, we get nothing. But we have not been in want, for mercantile houses here are willing to supply us with whatever funds we want.

It is known officially to us that Majors Gaines and Borland, Capt. Clay, Heady, and Danley, Lieuts. Churchill and Davidson, were agreed to be exchanged at the battle of Agua Prieta. Capt. Smith, Quartermaster, Mid. William Rogers, of the navy, and myself, were not provided for. But the Government or rather Santa Anna, has no idea of releasing any of us. It is his wish to send us to Acapulco, on the Pacific. The most rigid and compulsory measures on the part of our Government will [alone] do us any good. [There is evidently a world wanting in this sentence in the original, and we have ventured to supply it. It is but a conjecture.]

As I send this by the British courier, thence by the packet via Havana to New Orleans, I cannot mention any news of local or military character, as it would compromise his neutrality. Respectfully your friend and servant,

WM. T. BARBOUR.

From the North Carolinian.

FROM THE N. C. REGIMENT.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter received by a gentleman in this place from a Sergeant of the Cumberland and Bladen Companies, dated Monterey, July 28, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Our Regiment has suffered severely by sickness. The two Elcombe Companies have suffered more than any other Companies in the Regiment—they were large Companies when they left North Carolina, but both Companies will not make one now. Our Company has, since its arrival at Camargo, lost seven men, and we have all the time averaged from 10 to 12 on the sick list. Those that have died are Wm. C. Caisley, Richard Johnson, Wm. M. H. Josey, Daniel Melvin, Blaw, J. E. James, and Corporal Samuel R. Richards."

"The Caswell Company, within three weeks, lost eleven men, their names are W. H. Glasgow, Richard R. Wright, Benjamin Cossandra, R. B. Chandler, H. Roland, J. Bracher, J. H. Thompson, J. A. Cox, J. Boyce, J. H. Miller, and Yancy Carver."

The following extract is taken from a letter written by a member of Captain Kirkpatrick's Company. It is dated Buena Vista, June 23d, and postmarked Brazos, July 9th:—

"On the 21st we were met by an express sent to meet us on purpose to inform us that we were in danger of an attack, which put us on our guard. It is reported that in 15 or 20 miles the Mexicans are camped, and it is thought they will attack us soon."

From the N. O. Picayune, July 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER J. L. DAY.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The steamer James L. Day, Captain Wood, arrived at a late hour last night from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 18th inst. We indebted to Captain Wood for the prompt delivery of paper.

Col. Reuben Davis, of the 2d Mississippi Riflemen, and Col. S. R. Curtis, acting inspector general under Gen. Wool, came passengers on the James L. Day. Col. Curtis left the camp at Buena Vista on the 29th ult. He furnished to the American Flag of the 14th inst., an account of the news which we give below. It is the most definite and interesting we have had for some time from the army of Gen. Taylor.

From the Flag we learn that the schr. Equity, bound out from the mouth of the Rio Grande for New Orleans, with a cargo of hides, grounded on the bar, where she remained thumping for two days. On the 6th inst. she came off at high tide and went ashore at Boca Chica. Vessel supposed to be a total loss.

BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

From the Charleston Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Wednesday, July 22—10 A. M.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-ORLEANS.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Important News from the Interior.—Arrival of an Express from Puebla.—Gen. Scott at that place.—Appointment of Commissioners by the Mexican Government, to confer with Mr. Trist.—Generals Cadwallader and Pillow at Perote.—Defeat of the Mexicans at La Hoya.—Gen. Santa Anna supposed to be in favor of Peace.—Capture and supposed Murder of Lieut. Whipple.

The Sun of Anahuac, of the 13th instant says:—A private express arrived here night before last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from Gen. Cadwallader and Pillow's train. The express left Puebla on the 3d inst. and brought private letters dated the same day. News had been received the day previous, from Mexico, that three Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist, at San Martin Texmelucan, 8 leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet him on the 4th of July. The express rider met with Gens. Cadwallader and Pillow, and their respective commands at Perote. They had been attacked at La Hoya, and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trains had arrived in Perote, which place, correspondent says, they were to leave on the 9th inst.

"We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 2d. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the commissioners. He also says that the Peace party has become so considerable in the Capital, that he thinks that Santa Anna (who is always on the side of the strongest) will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace. The Mexicans were still fortifying the City of Mexico, but the means of the government were so limited, that we do not doubt that it will not be more than a day's work for Gen. Scott to demolish all the Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance."

"A letter from Puebla, which was written several days before the express left that place, states that there had been some sickness among our troops. We do not give our readers the whole contents of this letter because it is full of rumors which had not been realized at the latest dates."

According to information from the city of Mexico, received at Puebla on the 2d inst., the day before the departure of the express, the government had determined to appoint three Commissioners, and that Don Manuel de la Torre, Don Manuel de la Torre, and Jose Maria Tornel had been appointed to open a conference with Gen. Scott, who, on his part, had commissioned Mr. Trist to the same effect.

Lieut. WHIPPLE.—His Capture and Supposed Murder.—Extract from a letter from one of our correspondents, dated Vera Cruz, July 12, 1847:—

"As to news, there are so many different rumors constantly afloat here, that it is almost impossible to get the right end of any thing. On our arrival on Sunday evening, I learned from the Quartermaster, that on the previous evening, an officer of the U. S. A., Lieut. Whipple, (who was also Adjutant of the 9th Infantry, had walked out in the evening towards the Cemetery, a short distance from the walls of the town, accompanied by a servant, and in presence of the adjutant, he was lassoed by one of the guerrillas, made prisoner, and carried away. The Lord knows where! A party, under the command of Capt. A. M. Duperu, (who is yet in camp), were despatched on the following morning, but they were unable to discover any traces of the guerrillas, or any thing whatever connected with the fate of the unfortunate Lieutenant. The general belief here is, that he has been murdered—and from what I hear myself, about, I have no doubt that he has."

In regard to Lieut. Whipple, an account of whose capture will be found in the letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent, the Sun of Anahuac of the 13th inst., says:—"It is rumored that Lieut. Whipple was captured by the guerrillas, who was carried off towards evening last by a guerrilla party, was met at a place named San Miguel de Medellin, and that he was considered and treated as a prisoner of war. This, however, does not appear to us very likely. When this was heard of, a detachment of cavalry was immediately sent in that direction, and we fear that he will not be found. Much excitement still prevails here on this account."

At every hour of the day rumors of different kinds are put in circulation in this city, and we are sorry to see that too much faith is put in them—especially by the Mexicans, who are always anxious to start and listen to any thing that might be unpleasant to the Americans. There is too, of the boldness of the guerrillas, and some pretend that guerrilla parties are every day seen within half a mile of the city. And there is some truth in this. Lieut. Whipple's disappearance is a proof of it. He has been carried off while he was within three or four hundred yards of the walls of the city.

SENOR AROCA.—This illustrious diplomatist has written a letter to El Republicano, in reply to the rather deprecatory remarks of that journal. The Senor concludes his epistle with the following ominous, mysterious, and profoundly interesting remarks, and flattering, encouraging, and encouraging words of wisdom and honor of Mr. Polk's cabinet:—

"I cannot explain myself as it should be necessary, to illustrate an affair of so great importance, which ought to have been examined with the greatest circumspection and sparing consideration. I have been obliged to defend myself against it in the highest terms which I could command."

"My intentions have been always sound, and my wishes for peace the most sincere."

"The conduct of the Government of the United States through me is worthy of men of honor and highly illustrated. I hope that these qualities may be appreciated in future times as they deserve. There is no measure more necessary, nor more honest, nor more just, than to give the nation a chance to be heard in the men of both countries, that could have any intervention in that question. When the moment will have arrived, I hope to put it in the hands of the people, who may judge with a prudent sense, may give their opinion, and this I expect with delight, will be favorable to me. The course of time and events will be the only argument to convince ignorance."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TAMPICO.

Gen. DeRussy's command attacked at Huajucla by Gen. Garay with a force of 1200 men.—DeRussy's command routed and placed in great peril.—He sends for reinforcements.—Request sent to Vera Cruz.—Arrival of the New Orleans.—Gen. Pierce is opposed on his march by a large Mexican force.—DeRussy is reinforced, and cuts his way through the enemy, with a loss of 20 killed and 10 wounded.

The steamship New Orleans, Captain Auld, arrived this morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th, Tampico on the 18th, and Brazos St. Jago on the 20th inst. Capt. Auld reports that Gen. Pierce left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 14th inst., with 2500 men, and a train of 150 baggage wagons, and arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 15th inst. DeRussy was informed by Col. Gates, that Col. DeRussy was in the company of volunteers, and part of Capt. Wise's company of artillery, Capt. Boyd, with one company of infantry, amounting in all to 120 men and officers, left by the way of the river on the 15th inst., for the purpose of relieving the American prisoners, and landed 60 miles up the river, from the steamers Undine and Mary Somers, without seeing an enemy, and the boats returned to Tampico at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 15th inst.

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An express arrived at Tampico from Col. DeRussy, stating that they had been permitted to move on unimpeded until they got into a narrow pass near Huajucla, when they were

surrounded by 1200 or 1400 men, under Gen. Garay. Col. DeRussy's command had suffered considerable loss, but with the assistance of Capt. Wise's artillery, they had cut their way to the river, and there waited for reinforcements.

Col. Gates despatched the New Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Willson for four companies of infantry. He had also sent the steamboats Undine and Mary Somers up the river with 150 men, to Col. DeRussy's assistance.

The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and found the city in a state of excitement. Gen. Pierce had marched out as above stated, and encamped about ten miles from the city, when the advance guard came in and reported a heavy force of Mexicans at the National Bridge, who were marching towards the city. Everything was got ready for action. The shipping was removed from between the castle and the city. Gen. Pierce reinforced his command with 700 men, making it all together 1500. In consequence of this difficulty, the requisition from Col. Gates on Col. Willson, could not be complied with. The New Orleans had on board 25 mariners, from the U. S. sloop Saratoga, on the morning of the 17th inst. and sailed for Tampico, previous to which Gen. Pierce had marched out to meet the enemy. The New Orleans arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 18th. A detachment which had gone up the river had returned, and reported as follows, as near as we could ascertain:—

"The troops under Col. DeRussy had marched within seven miles of Huajucla, on the morning of the 12th, when the Mexicans commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt. Wise got his piece of artillery to bear on them, when, after receiving six or eight rounds of grape, which cut a long through that line, they gave way and fled to the chaparral. The Americans continued fighting their way back along the road towards the river at intervals until the morning of the 16th, when they were relieved by a reinforcement of 150 men. They returned to Tampico at a late hour on the 16th, with a loss of 20 killed, 10 wounded and 2 missing. Among the number was Capt. Boyd, who fell in the first charge, with three balls through his body; also, his First Lieutenant, who fell mortally wounded and was lying on the field."

Col. DeRussy had several balls through his coat. Capt. Wise had his horse shot from under him. The march and officers fought bravely. The names of the officers from Louisiana who accompanied Col. DeRussy are not recollected. The Mexican loss reported by a Lieutenant to be 150 killed, and 126 wounded. The Americans, also, lost 12 or 15 horses and 60 pack mules.

Lieut. J. M. Parker, of the navy, died on the 12th inst. on board the steam-frigate Mississippi.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPIAN ROGERS.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian gives the following letter from the young naval officer who has so long been a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans:—

MEXICO, MAY 28, 1847.

I wrote to you on the 15th of February, the day of my capture, but I have not had the opportunity of saying one word to you. I know you have been very anxious about me, more especially as the position and circumstances of my capture determined this government to regard me as a spy. I think I can assure you that you may banish all such fears; their inquiries must have proved my condemnation would be opposed to all rules of civilized warfare.

On the 15th of the 19th February, I arrived at Perote, under the surveillance of a strong escort. I was immediately locked up in a forlorn apartment, paved with brick. I passed that night upon the floor, without the covering of a cloak even, as well as the two following. My baggage was sent to me from Vera Cruz, but the coach was robbed, and I lost it all, with more than \$150 in money. A guard of twelve soldiers were ordered to proceed toward Mexico. On my route I was robbed of every thing, and arrived in the capital without a cent and without apparel. Through the interference of some few foreigners, I was put upon my parole, and am allowed the liberty of the city. I will here add, that I have not received any support from this government.

Such is a mere outline of my hardships—when the apprehension of being shot as a spy is superinduced to you, you can at once see what has been my position and the nature of my feelings. Such has been my treatment that, I learned yesterday from an American paper published in Vera Cruz, the President has sent special instructions to Gen. Scott in reference to a satisfactory course.

Your letter of Jan. 1st, my dear, I have received, and determined to refuse your generous offer, which affected me sensibly; but as I am without any other means—as I lost every thing in the Somers, and have twice since been robbed of all except the clothes on my back, I am compelled to draw on you, altho' most unwilling. I feel certain that I do not impose upon your kindness in doing so. You would prefer such a step rather than I should so suffer.

How long I may be here is a subject of surprise. I have at times been three days without anything to eat—ragged and cold.

Gen. Taylor has not yet put himself in the custody of a committee of silence. Such a course would not consist with the character of an honest soldier, or of an independent man. No wonder, therefore, that fresh letters are daily coming to light. We have one before us which we have not yet published. The following is the answer he gave to the call of "the National Native American Convention" of New Jersey:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

April 28, 1847.

SIR: Your letter, under date of the 16th of March, has been received. To the inquiry as to whether I am disposed to accept the nomination of President of the United States, if tendered to me from the National Native American Convention, I would most respectfully reply, and with full appreciation of the kind feeling which dictated the invitation, in connection with the dignity and honor of so high an office, that, even if an aspirant for the presidential office (which is not the case), I could not, while the nation is involved in war, and while my duty calls me to take part in the operations against the enemy, accept a nomination beyond that of the nation, and my exertions towards obtaining an adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

Maj. Gen. United States Army.

From the Newark (N. J.) Morning Eagle.

The Trenton State Gazette declares that the two important questions that have puzzled every politician for many months, are finally and positively settled—viz. whether Gen. Taylor is a democrat or whig, and which of the two parties he will consent to be nominated by. It appears that the good whigs of Trenton, not satisfied with the first letter from the General, dated April 15, 1847, in answer to the resolutions passed at a public meeting, held another on the anniversary of the battle of Palo Alto, and another batch of resolutions. The following, and only one published in the Gazette, is intended to coax out of him a more explicit declaration concerning his opinions and intentions than he gave in the first, and which, at the time, was considered satisfactory. We should judge that that was the sole motive, from its persuasive tone.

"Resolved, That the character of Gen. Taylor for plain-spoken honesty assures us that he will never disappoint the expectations nor betray the confidence of his countrymen; that his past political course is a guarantee of the soundness of his principles; and that it authorizes us to confide in his fidelity to the protective system, and his opposition to the acquisition of new territories where-to destroy the balance of the old Union."

The Gazette further says that "the next and last resolution declared that, therefore, the meeting of the whigs, and the meeting of the whigs, the honest and patriotic whigs of Trenton thought would certainly meet with a suitable return, and that the old General would, in a happy, amiable moment, let a little more of the cat out of the bag. In his interpretation of this second letter, the Gazette has forgotten—or

he pays a poor compliment to Gen. Taylor's consistency in the resolution—that his 'Signal' letter (and others) had he explicitly declared that he would not make known his political opinions until after the war.

Equally disrespectful towards the General is the Gazette's assertion, that in this last letter, in reply to the over-anxious gentlemen of Trenton, which we give below, is an acceptance of a whig nomination; for in his last letter to a gentleman in Trenton published in the Troy Daily Post of the 6th instant, he positively, strongly, and indubitably declares as follows:—

"I will not be the candidate of any party or clique; and should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of chief magistracy, the good of all parties and national good would be my great and absorbing aim."

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Camp near Monterey, Mexico, June 21, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the democratic whigs of the county of Mercer, New Jersey.

My thanks are especially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expression of approval and esteem, and which, I can assure them, is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this opportunity to remark, that, if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of chief magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary, in that position as well as on more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with fidelity and integrity.

To convey these, my thanks and brief acknowledgments, to the citizens of the county of Mercer, I wish them and yourself much prosperity and happiness.

With